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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

### Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

10/810,302

**Applicant(s)**

NGUYEN ET AL.

**Examiner**

LUAT PHUNG

**Art Unit**

2616

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 27 May 2008.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-24 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-24 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SF/ICE)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Response to Amendment***

1. Applicant's arguments filed on May 27, 2008 have been fully considered but they are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. Rejections and/or objections not reiterated from previous office actions are hereby withdrawn. The rejections and/or objections in this office action are either reiterated or newly applied. They constitute the complete set presently being applied to the instant application.

### ***Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114***

2. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on May 27, 2008 has been entered.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of

the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

5. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

6. Claims 1-18 and 20-24 are rejected under U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Baj (US 2002/0145979) in view of Zhang (SIP-based VoIP network and its interworking with the PSTN, Electronics & Communication Engineering Journal, Dec. 2002).

Regarding **claims 1 and 9**, Baj discloses for use in a telecommunication network, an apparatus for testing a telecommunication device comprising switching fabric including a plurality of voice paths (system for testing hardware module in VoIP network path per abstract), said apparatus comprising:

a test controller (gatekeeper per Fig. 2, element 14) configured to receive a test call directed to the test controller from an originating terminal (VoIP client (call

originator) per Fig. 2, element 21; VoIP client executes scripts to make call and gatekeeper route incoming VoIP call to specified destination per para. 27, 31), to prompt the telecommunication device (gateway per Fig. 2, element 13b; gatekeeper route incoming call to one of gateways per para. 27) to allocate one of the voice paths within the telecommunication device for a test call based on the test call initiation message (establishing transmission path by gateway between VoIP client and destination phone per para. 27, 33, 34), and to establish a call connection for the test call between the originating terminal and a destination terminal via the allocated voice path and a packet-switched network to test the allocated voice path. (first establishing a transmission path between the VoIP client and destination phone, then testing the quality of voice transmissions per para. 31, 34)

Baj discloses all of the subject matter except a test call origination message. However Baj discloses a test call from a call originator to the gatekeeper through the Internet (Fig. 2, elements 21, 11, 14; para. 27). It is obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention that the originator sends a message to the gatekeeper to originate the call. Furthermore, Zhang from the same or similar fields of endeavor discloses a test call origination message from the originator to the SIP server (INVITE message per Fig. 5). Thus it would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to send the INVITE message suggested by Zhang in Baj's network by using the SIP protocol. The motivation for doing so would have been to use a powerful standard for VoIP communications.

Regarding **claims 2 and 10**, Baj further discloses wherein the voice paths comprise time division multiplexed (TDM) switched circuits (PSTN per Fig. 2 and para. 26).

Regarding **claims 3 and 13**, Baj discloses all of the subject matter except wherein the originating terminal and the destination terminal are Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) phones. Zhang from the same or similar fields of endeavor discloses wherein the originating terminal and the destination terminal are Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) phones (page 275, lines 11-12). Thus it would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use SIP phones as suggested by Zhang in Baj's network. The motivation for doing so would have been to use a powerful standard for VoIP communications.

Regarding **claims 4 and 14**, Baj further discloses the test call initiation message being addressed to an Internet Protocol (IP) address of the test controller (gatekeeper connected to Internet, identified by IP address per Fig. 2; para. 27).

Regarding **claims 5 and 15**, Baj discloses all of the subject matter except wherein the test call origination message is an INVITE message. Zhang from the same or similar fields of endeavor discloses wherein the test call origination message is an INVITE message (Fig. 5). Thus it would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the SIP INVITE message to originate the test call as suggested by Zhang in Baj's network. The motivation for doing so would have been to use a powerful standard for VoIP communications.

Regarding **claims 6 and 16**, Baj further discloses wherein the test controller is configured to send a signaling message to an IP address of the destination terminal (para. 27).

Regarding **claims 7 and 17**, Baj further discloses wherein the test controller is configured to send a signaling message to a device controller within the telecommunication device, the device controller allocating the allocated voice path (para. 27).

Regarding **claims 8 and 11**, Baj further discloses wherein the allocated voice path provides a connection to a media gateway for converting between circuit-switched voice and packet-switched voice (conversion of media formats by gateways per para. 27).

Regarding **claim 12**, Baj further discloses the telecommunications system as set forth in claim 9, wherein the telecommunication device comprises:

switching fabric including a plurality of voice circuits for switching voice calls (para. 27-36); and

a controller operable to receive a signaling message from the test controller to establish the call connection for the test call through the packet-switched network, the controller being further operable to allocate one of the voice circuits for the test call to test the allocated voice circuit (para. 27-36).

Regarding **claim 18**, Baj further discloses wherein the telecommunication device is a switch (gateway per para. 33).

**Claims 20, 21 and 22-24** are method claims corresponding to apparatus claims 1, 8 and 4-6, respectively, and are therefore rejected under the same reason set forth in the rejection of claims 1, 8 and 4-6, respectively.

7. Claim 19 is rejected under U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Baj in view of Zhang, and further in view of Dorenbosch, et al (US Pub 2002/0114317).

Regarding **claim 19**, the combination of Baj and Zhang discloses all of the subject matter as previously recited in this office action except wherein the switch is a mobile switching center. Dorenbosch from the same or similar fields of endeavor discloses system comprising an MSC (Fig. 3, element 302) communicating with a SIP peer/server (Fig. 3, element 206). Thus it would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the network of Baj and Zhang with the MSC of Dorenbosch by replacing the gateway with the MSC. The motivation for the combination would have been to support testing a voice path on a wireless system.

### ***Conclusion***

8. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure (see form 892).
9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Luat Phung whose telephone number is 571-270-3126. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Th 7:30 AM - 5:00 PM, F 7:30 AM - 4:00 PM.



If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Huy Vu can be reached on 571-272-3155. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/L. P./

Examiner, Art Unit 2616

/Huy D. Vu/

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2616